Setting up of Spinning Mills

3569. SHRI M.A. BABY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the target for setting up of new spinning mills during the Eighth Five Year Plan period in different parts of the country, State-wise; and

(b) the financial allocation made for new cooperative spinning mills in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b) As per the information made available by National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) no targets for setting up new spinning mills during the Eighth Five Year Plan period have been fixed up. However, there are proposals to set up 40 Cooperative Spinning Mills in the country during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. Tentative State-wise break up is as under:—

Andhra Pradesh-4, Maharashtra-8, Haryana-2, Rajasthan-2, Karnataka-4, Tamil Nadu-2, Uttar Pradesh-2, Kerala-2, Assam-2, Orissa-2, Bihar-1, Tripura-1, Madhya Pradesh-4, Punjab-2, West Bengal-2.

No financial allocation has so far been made for setting up new Cooperative Spinning Mills in Maharashtra.

National Sericulture Project

3570. SHRI MATANG SING: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Sericulture Project aimed at an export target of Rs. 3000 crores by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan period has received a severe set back due to the non-cooperation by the financial institutions in providing rural credit as appeared in the newsitem which appeared in the 'Independent' dated the 24th November, 1992; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of the remedial action taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b) The National Sericulture Project (NSP) outlay of Rs. 555 crores includes a credit component of Rs. 165 crores for on and off farm activities. The shortfall in credit flow under NSP is attributed largely to factors like defaults, incligibility of bank branches etc.. However, the credit component does not directly affect exports since the exporters are permitted to import their requirement of raw silk under the provisions of Export-Import Policy.

In order to speed up the credit flow under NSP the Central Silk Board (CSB) has organised a large number of workshops and orientation programmes.

Production of Silk

3571. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sericulture project in the country is not satisfying the demands of the local weavers inspite of the World Bank aid;

(b) whether it is a fact that large quantity of silk is being imported from China; and

(c) if so, by when the country would attain self sufficiency in silk production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (c) While silk production in the country has been growing steadily, the demand for silk both for domestic as well as export sector is also growing simultaneously and continues to outpace the supplies. The demands of domestic sector are largely met by indegeneous silk production. However in order to make the Indian silk products Competetive in the international